

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
The undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
W. & T. TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDEN, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The last Imperial German census gives these results: Population of Berlin, 1,547,485; Dresden, 567,000; Munich, 340,000; Cologne, 282,000; Hamburg, 179,000; Magdeburg, 135,000; Frankfurt, 150,000; Strasbourg, 132,000. Leipzig, which now has 290,000 inhabitants, will be the third city in size in Germany. Heliopolis has 2,036 inhabitants, 85 more than it had just ten years ago. The population of Berlin shows an increase of 432,000 in the last ten years, and of 200,000 in the last five years. The average annual increase for the last five years is about 52,000.

For Fresh and Reliable Seeds
We can cordially recommend the seed house of H. W. Buckner, of Rockford, Ill. High grade, first-class, Western grown seeds have been supplied by him for past 15 years. All who buy his seed are pleased with results. To those who have not tried his seed, we advise you to get your supply of him this year. Catalogue on application.

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted an invitation from the Society of Etudes Sociales at Poitiers to lecture in French in the French language on the position of the working classes in the British colonies. No doubt but they will get a good address. He is under a cloud, but he is an able man, and at this time the liberals have sorely felt the need of him.

A Mechanical Cotton Picker.
The Waco, Tex. Daily, describes as follows the operation of a new cotton picker the invention of Angus Campbell, lately tried at that place:

The essential feature is 350 fingers or spindles projecting from a hollow cylinder. These fingers are ten inches long, and set in four grooves radially in horse-hair, projecting from the fingers about the width of an inch. The fingers or spindles are given a whirling motion by a system of cog gears. Moving forward, the cylinder revolves, the fingers come in contact with the cotton, the whirling motion of the fingers catches the cotton and it is picked, then carried upward and backward until cleaned from the fingers by brushes, and thrown into receptacles holding fifty pounds of seed cotton.

The machine weighs about 1,500 pounds, and is of easy draught for two mules. The rows were 185 yards long, and were gone over twice, the result being the cotton was cleanly picked out of the bolls, the machine being as thorough in this respect as the fingers of the negro. No injury to foliage, bolls or branches of the plant was noted.

In the morning, when the cotton was slightly damp, a gathering from one row made by the machine, weighed a little more than thirty pounds. The waste knocked on the ground by the machine was picked up by hand and weighed five pounds. The time made was about five pounds a minute, or 300 pounds an hour. The machine could easily work ten hours a day and gather 3,000 pounds at a total expense of \$5 per day, making the total cost of the picking for each bale \$15.00. At present prices the cost is fully \$10.

The Lane Star Cotton Picking Machine Company is now perfecting plans for the erection of an extensive factory in Waco for the manufacture of the machine.

Unless Dr. Bors, a Hungarian physician, is overcautious about his diaphragm, every, his name may yet become almost as famous as Dr. Koch's. It is reported that during a recent epidemic of this disease only 24 per cent of his patients died, while in other cases of practicing physicians the mortality reached 75 per cent.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried every cure, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'r. Woodbury, N.J.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

MAGIC CURE FOR MEN ONLY.
RECOGNIZED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE ONLY CURE FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT, AND THE ONLY CURE FOR ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

LADIES ONLY
MAGIC FEMALE REGULATOR, Safe and certain in a day or two, no matter how long it has been neglected. Cures all the ailments of the female system.

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A system of medicine, which restores the vitality of the system, and cures all the ailments of the male system.

How to win at Cards
A system of playing cards, which guarantees a win at any game of cards.

THE FARM AND HOME.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO SMALL SHEEP RAISERS.

Sheep Can be Made to Pay—Care Should be Given to Cull the Flock—Important Remarks for Successful Farming—High-priced Stock Not at all Necessary.

Hints to Sheep-Raisers.
In this country the same system of sheep raising is practiced that was in vogue since the discovery of America, and any attempt to influence a departure from the practice is met with opposition, while in Europe the sheep is the most important animal on the farm, and is kept in an entirely different manner. There are two causes for this, says the Philadelphia Record, the first being that more land can be devoted to sheep in this country, all profitable locations being used for that purpose, and second, that in America wool is the principal object in sheep raising, while in Europe wool is made a specialty, the wool receiving little or no consideration as a profit. The breeds of sheep used here are the Merinos and native grades, their best qualities being that they can thrive in large flocks and on over barren hill-sides, requiring but little care, while the mutton breeds need good pastures and good care and attention, in order to make them profitable.

That the sheep can be made to pay a fair profit, when the area is restricted to a flock has been demonstrated in England for a century, and on lands that are, in many respects, no better than lands devoted to sheep raising in this country, and for which high rents are paid annually, the sheep being daily brought to the market, and sold for their fresh grazing daily. In other words, the English sheep are allowed only as much space in grass as they can eat off clean, being given a new patch (by advancing the hurdles) daily. In this manner the land behind them is used, and nothing is lost. The breeds used are those that produce large carcasses, whole flocks averaging 800 pounds each, live weight, and a superior quality of mutton is thus produced. In this country the sheep have unlimited area, the amount of land occupied being much greater than necessary, while the amount of mutton produced is not one-third the proportion that it should be, even the wool, when washed, being below the amount required to give a profit in proportion to the capital invested in the land and stock.

In this country the mutton breeds have shown themselves profitable when the proper system with them has been pursued and the necessary labor given, and as this may be essential it should be practiced. There is no reason why the American sheep growers should not adopt the growing system, and restrict the area, and the use of better breeds. If labor is required, give it, and if the expense is heavier, bestow it, for the final result will be larger receipts and greater profits after all expenses are paid. No animal is capable of giving a larger profit than the sheep, but this profit can only be derived until the improved system is accepted and the pastoral methods abandoned.

The Cull's Feet.
An experienced shoer claims that most ill-shaped feet were so the first time the horse was taken to the shop. Several in his town have the feet of their colts trimmed every few months until they are shod, and he never saw an imperfect foot on one of them. Colts are born with perfect feet. Nature intended them to run on the ground constantly, and if they did, their hoofs would wear away evenly, but, instead, they are kept indoors about five months of the year, the hoofs become long and break off in pieces from time to time. If a considerable piece breaks off the side of the foot runs over, like an old boot, and the colt acquires the habit of walking partially on the side of the foot, which is very difficult to remedy. Sometimes both sides break off, leaving the too unbalanced, thus throwing more weight on the heels causing them to wear away faster than they should. This produces the feet. The uneven breaking off of the hoofs before the animal matures causes most of the imperfections in the feet of the horse, with resultant ring bones, spavins, curbs and other ailments. When a horse with a bad foot comes to be shod, the shoe should be made to level up the hoof gradually at several succeeding shoeings by making the shoe thicker at one side and paring down the hoof a little more on the opposite side.

If the feet are flat, says a writer in the N. Y. Tribune, the heels should be let alone and the toes cut down as far back as will answer at every shoeing. The shoe should never bear on the sole of the foot, but on the wall alone. If the sole is low down and presents a convex surface, as is often the case, the shoe should be made to conform to match, or very narrow to fit only on the horny shell. If the animal has contracted feet the heels should be cut away all it will do, as well as the horn on the bottom of the foot, and the shoes should be beveled out from the quarters back, thus giving the feet a tendency to spread. If the animal has a ringbone or any stiffness in the joints the toes should be cut back. This rule applies also to cases of spavin through pinches, curbs, etc. B-d feet in horses are generally true to the action of nature. The feet of colts should be attended to once in three months from the time they are first shod in the fall until they reach maturity, and then permanent good feet will be assured. If agricultural societies would employ a skillful man to shoe horses at their fairs and give illustrative lectures they would accomplish more good than they do now by some of their transactions.

Don't.
Don't think because you happen to be a farmer that you or your children do not need an education, says a correspondent of the Rural Home. This is a mistake! Reading is the farmer's recreation and there is no class of labor that requires more study, more brain in work, or more thorough application than farmers. Don't fail to take at least one or two agricultural papers and read them carefully and when you find out some better way than the one you are pursuing, don't fail to get out of the old rut, and to try the new path pointed out.

And to those who write for agricultural papers, don't fail to go to the fountain head, don't get a thing down for a fact until by actual experience you have found it to be so; then, when you have found a really good thing, or have sought out a real improvement or a useful invention, don't fail to let the public know it. If you have any lure for home, don't fail to make the surroundings as pleasant as possible. If

you love fruits and flowers, don't fail to plant trees and beautiful young grounds, and in doing this don't plant any but good varieties, for it costs but little, if any more, to grow the best varieties of fruits and flowers than it does inferior ones.

Against Sweet Cream Butter.
A correspondent of the American Dairyman is emphatically "down" on sweet cream butter. Here is his tale of woe:

"I have made butter for years. We make it from ripened cream (not rotten) and furnish it to families as they want it weekly, they taking only as much as they are likely to use for the coming week. Some have it twice, and some have it three times a week, always getting it within twelve hours after it is made; thus you see they always have strictly fresh made butter. They don't try to keep it, for they have none to keep. We never had complaint, it was nothing but praise. When I made sweet cream butter, I said it is really better, the President's wife uses it, therefore everybody will use it, and therefore we will make sweet cream butter; so we made it of strictly sweet cream (the cream) was not the least bit 'off,' everything else being the same, sent it to our customers and said nothing. We were satisfied it was good butter, equally as good as the ripened cream and thought we ran no risk in using it. But later, my first thing we heard a lady who only used one pound a week called to say that the last end of the last pound was not so good as the first, and thought we must be mixing our butter. Another family who used nine or ten pounds weekly and received it all in one day, sent word that they must have their butter twice a week, as the latter part of the week the butter was bad. Some others threatened to stop, as there was something wrong. This was our retail trade. Our wholesale consists of stores which we supplied once or twice a week, and the stores who became our market price because our butter was particularly fresh and nice.

"The result with them was disastrous; it was nothing but kicks and curses. It stuck on their hands, and we took it back and did everything to make our people with them. Some butter which came back, not over two weeks old, was most villainous stuff. If it had not had our stamp I would not have believed it was our butter. Of course it did not take long to get back to the old-fashioned way, when the cream was ripened and the butter became calm and milky and even. We pocketed our loss and experience and are so tired that sweet cream butter is very good when made, probably equal to any other, but must be eaten right away. I have no doubt but other creamery men have had experiences which they will not tell, but are too shy to say a word."

Practical Waymarks.
Keep a good stock of the best farming implements. These should have the best of care; like the live stock, they should have good sheltering and be carefully housed when not in use. Many farmers pay heavy taxes from sheer neglect, or careless treatment of their tools.

All livestock on the farm should be of good quality. Not always high-priced, or fancy stock, but suited to the locality, and one's means, or, in other words, the needs of the farm. And all unprofitable stock disposed of at once. Many farmers keep too much stock which is as bad practice as cultivating too much land.

Have a good orchard, of sufficient size to meet the demands for fruit, in the locality, or the markets accessible to it. Select all fruit trees, vines, plants, etc., with regard to the kind that will best suit the climate and soil of the locality, and the demands of the market to be reached, and the use of the family. Remember always that, in buying trees or plants, not to rely too much on the say so of traveling agents. Invest lightly in new and untried varieties.

Do not attempt to cultivate too much land. In trying to do this many farmers fail. Half cultivated land yields out much faster than those well cultivated. A farm of 20 acres with all the means for the best cultivation, will yield better returns than one of a hundred acres, without intelligent culture, properly directed labor, and capital to correspond. In this business, the firm, steady utility, convenience, harmony and elegance. Always building as substantially as means will allow.

Live Stock and Farm Notes.
Every day a hog is off his feed there is a dead loss.

Healthfulness is a chief item in making swine growing profitable.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the importance of cleanliness in the dairy.

Many a horse is seriously injured by hard driving on the road, and then cooling off to quail in the stable.

Judicious feeding, pure air and water, and regular work are necessary to keep horses in good condition.

Hogs of all animals on the farm, need clean quarters if the best success with breeding and feeding them is secured.

Rubbing the harness with tea made strong with cayenne pepper, will often break colts of the habit of chewing the harness.

In breaking a colt to work, do not expect him to do as much work as an old, well trained horse. Give him time to learn.

The man who cannot make money raising good draft horses, need hardly expect to make it in any other line of farm work.

Hogs that follow after the cattle during the winter feeding should have a better shelter than that offered by the feed troughs.

The belief that hogs will thrive on any kind of feed, no matter how supplied, is one cause of disease getting a start among them.

FOUR STOMACHS.

Something About the Animals That Eat This Food.

Cows, sheep, goats, camels and giraffes are endowed with what at first thought may be regarded as stomachs extravaganzas. In addition to these animals, the four-stomach apparatus is found in such will creatures as the buffalo and all the members of the deer family; but it is not found outside of the order technically called ruminants, and commonly known as cud-chewing animals.

The operation of this complicated member is very interesting. In the infancy of the animal, before the weaning period, only one of the four stomachs is used. This is what in the adult is called the fourth or last one. But when the time comes for changing the diet from milk to herbage the three hitherto disused stomachs are put to work.

The grass cropped by the cow, for example, is not chewed at once, but is passed directly into the large stomach immediately afterward the grass would be found practically the same as if it had been cut with a scythe. But after remaining there while it is moistened with a sort of saliva and then passed into the second stomach. This one is sometimes called the honeycomb stomach, because of its cellular formation on the inside. Its appearance is familiar to lovers of trips.

At this stage of the process nature has provided a surprising arrangement. The moistened grass is now rolled about over the honeycomb surface until it is made into quite compact balls. Then these balls are in turn passed up into the mouth and there leisurely chewed. After this has been thoroughly done the mass starts downward again and fetches up in the third stomach.

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But why would not a single stomach, like that which answers so well for humanity, also do for the cow and other animals of the ruminantia? In the answer you will find another example of the fact that nature makes no mistakes. The ruminantia, in the first place, are timid animals, always glad to flee from danger, and never combative except in self-defense. Secondly, it requires the greater part of their time to crop herbage enough to sustain life. This crop, browsing in good pasture, will keep on eating during the greater part of the day.

In their wild state, however, animals of this class do not select pastures, and they generally have to make the best of their business hours in grass clipping. Well, in their native wilds these animals are constantly menaced by carnivorous, or flesh-eating, animals, including man. Driven from their browsing places, they might starve before they could safely return. Here appears the wisdom shown in the mysterious stomachs. The cow or the sheep, by hard work, can clip enough grass to keep the digestive machinery in fair supply for three days. With this beneficent provision the wild members of the class can flee to barren mountains when pursued and live on the supplies stored in the first stomach until it is safe to return to the browsing ground.

A VEGETABLE CATERPILLAR.

The Wonderful Plant Found in Tasmania and New Zealand.

One of the queerest things of Tasmania, New Zealand, and other parts of Australasia is the bulrush, or vegetable caterpillar. This wonderful plant is a fungus, a sphaeria, which grows seven or eight inches above the ground, generally in a single stem, round, and thickly covered with brown seed for some five or six inches, ending in a curved, worm-like point. It is usually found growing at the roots of a particular tree, the "rata" of the natives. When this plant is pulled up its single root is found to be the exact counterpart of a large caterpillar, say one, three, or four inches long; but although it preserves every detail of such grub, dissection proves it to be solid wood. Intelligent persons of the countries named above say that this curiosity is formed in the following manner: A large species of moth feeds on the "rata" tree; the grub of this moth burrows in the ground; the seed of the spores gets lodged between the scales on the grub's neck, strikes root, and completely turns the interior of the creature into a woody substance. In every case the shell of the grub is left intact, no small rodents puncturing it at any point. Scientists say that the above explanation is all "bosh," and that the plant develops the form of a caterpillar because it is its nature to do so. If this be true, why should we laugh at the stories of the Mandrake Man and the Scythian Lamb, specimens of which are preserved in the Surgeons' museum, London.

Is Your Child Sick?

S. S. S. NEVER WITHOUT IT.
It gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children.
About three years ago my little boy three years old was confined to his bed with what the doctors pronounced inflammatory rheumatism in his left leg. He complained of severe pains all the time, extending to his hips. I tried several remedies but they did him no good. A neighbor whose little son had been afflicted the same way, recommended S. S. S. After taking two bottles my little boy was completely cured, and has been walking one and a quarter miles to school every day since. I keep S. S. S. in my house all the time, and would not be without it.
S. J. CHESNIRE, Easton, Ga.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Pure, and reliable Pills for sale. Sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. The Diamond Brand is the only one. The only one that is safe, pure, and reliable. The only one that is sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. The Diamond Brand is the only one.

CURE Bile Beans.
Sick Headache, Malaria.

BILE BEANS.
J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

DISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For the Catarrh of the Head, it is a cure.

CATARRH.
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: J. H. HARTLEY, Warren, Pa.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF
BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!

TRADE MARK.

THE NEGRO HAS LEVEL.

The negro may have made a better slave than the Indian, shown less of the retroactive spirit of liberty and such sentiment; but he certainly must be accredited supremely wise in the respect that he preferred life, with servility, to liberty, with annihilation.

—The Freeman.

THE CZAR'S PEOPLE.

Ivan Nikolaevitch Zvykov at St. Petersburg has discovered a method of taking eye local direct from the grain. The eye is washed to clean it, and immediately afterward it is turned into dough and baked.

At the instance of the medical council of various provinces of the St. Petersburg government the village schools of those provinces will be opened on Sundays and holidays for popular lectures on hygiene, which all the peasants will be invited to attend.

The ministry of the interior has approved a project to establish agricultural colonies for professional beggars and vagrants. A special commission has been appointed to work out the colonization plans in detail and to present them for adoption to the ministerial council. The plans will be ready by next spring and put in operation as soon as endorsed by the government.

Sovoye Vremya is out of temper again because its foreman attacks upon the Jews have caused several provincial papers which hitherto had ignored the Jewish question to take the part of the persecuted people. "What is the use in speaking to every provincial paper?" the paper exclaims, "if arguments produce on them an effect contrary to that desired? The Slovo of Kiev at least should have more sense. It is simply horrible to see papers like this throwing themselves on the side of the Jew-haters. The editors of such papers would do better if they emigrated to England, the United States or Palestine and joined the synagogue."

A new book for practical tree-planters is thus endorsed by the well known Orange Judd Farmer: "The entire book is ably written and gives trustworthy information for all who grow fruit of any sort or kind. It is a book for the farmer, the gardener, the nurseryman, the landowner, and will send him to his bed with its interest."

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil king, is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and his face shows the heavy lines and prominent nose that are characteristic of that ancestry. He is a quiet, retiring man, wholly unassuming in dress and manner, and always speaks in low, well-modulated tones. His home life is noted for its simplicity.

Nothing in history shows more distinctly the at once fierce and fantastic nature of the Frenchman than the recent popular commotion over Napoleon's mild pay, "L'Armistice."

SWAN BRAND OIL.
TRADE MARK
REMEDY FOR PAIN
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, FROST-BITES, SORE THROAT, SCALDS, BURNS, ETC.

THE NEWCOMB Fly Shuttle.
Rag Carpet Loom.

C. N. NEWCOMB, Davenport, Ia.
FREE CATALOGUE, SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

THE DEAF.
WANTED! A LADY

THE GERMAN EMPEROR is now a landowner in Norway. A few weeks ago he made a contract with Holm, Muntz, a well-known architect of Christiania, for the erection of five villas and a hunting lodge on his estate. The Norwegians believe that it is the Emperor's intention to visit his northern home each summer.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria.
When she became Miss, she cried for Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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THE CZAR'S PEOPLE.